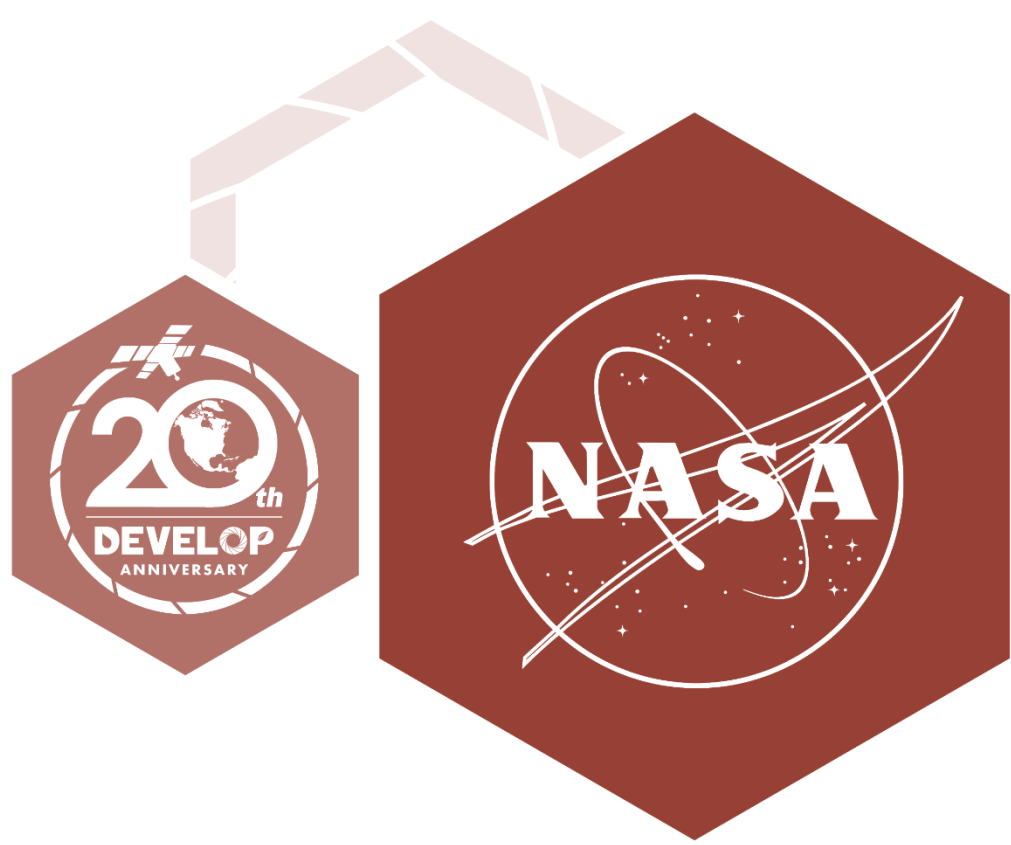


# Synthesizing Temperature, Reflectance, and Land Change to Provide Spatial and Temporal Temperature Analyses in Richmond, Virginia



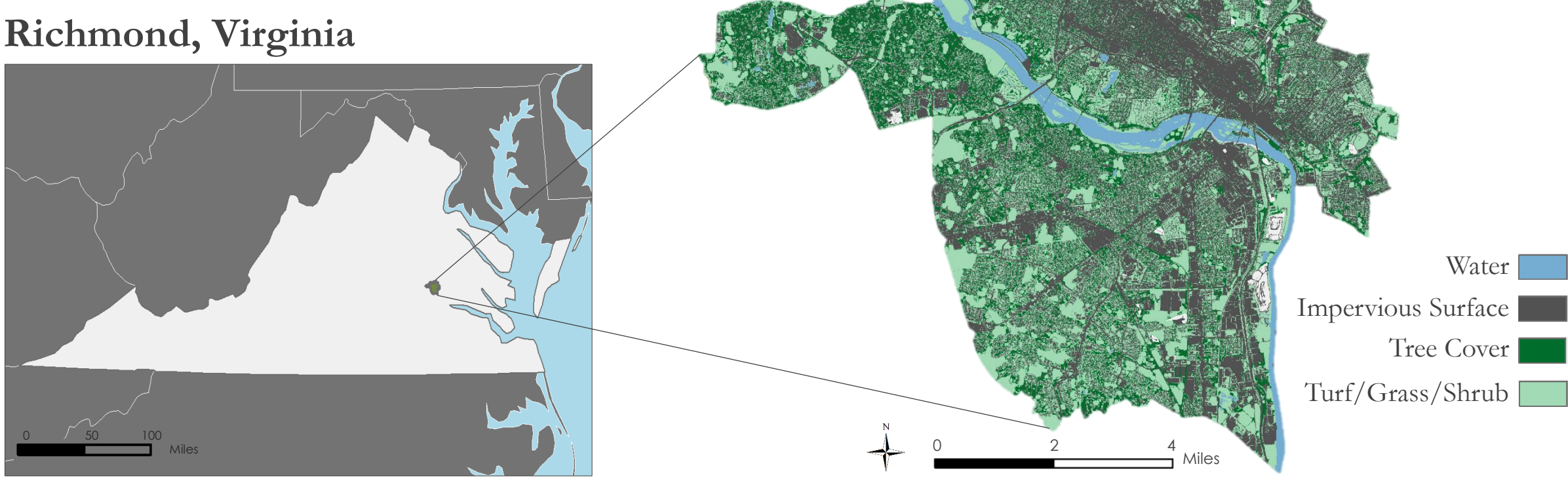
## Abstract

Cities around the world are adopting adaptation and mitigation strategies for extreme heat events, which are projected to increase in upcoming years. As Richmond, Virginia continues to grow, its residents are more likely to experience more extreme temperatures resulting from the urban heat island effect. An increase in impervious surfaces such as asphalt and concrete, which retain more heat energy than the natural environment, drive this effect. Efforts to alleviate these problems include supporting interventions by local non-profits, including Groundwork RVA, and working with the Richmond City Planning Office to prioritize increased tree cover in the area. In this project, we used Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper (TM), Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) and Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS), and Terra Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection (ASTER) data to analyze these patterns in land surface temperature. To inform these patterns, we also examined the significance of the city's infrastructure and land use choices. Land cover was assessed for selected years using data from the Virginia GIS Clearinghouse and the National Agriculture Imagery Program. Heat vulnerability indicators and land cover data were synthesized using US Census and health records and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Social Vulnerability Indicators. These indicators depict the sensitivity of the population to extreme heat and identify where vulnerable demographics reside. Along with identifying these areas of concern, our results indicated that the urban heat profile of Richmond has dramatically increased and expanded in the last twenty years. Groundwork RVA can use temperature assessment maps along with these heat vulnerability indicators to establish, carry out, and prioritize green infrastructure projects in the city.

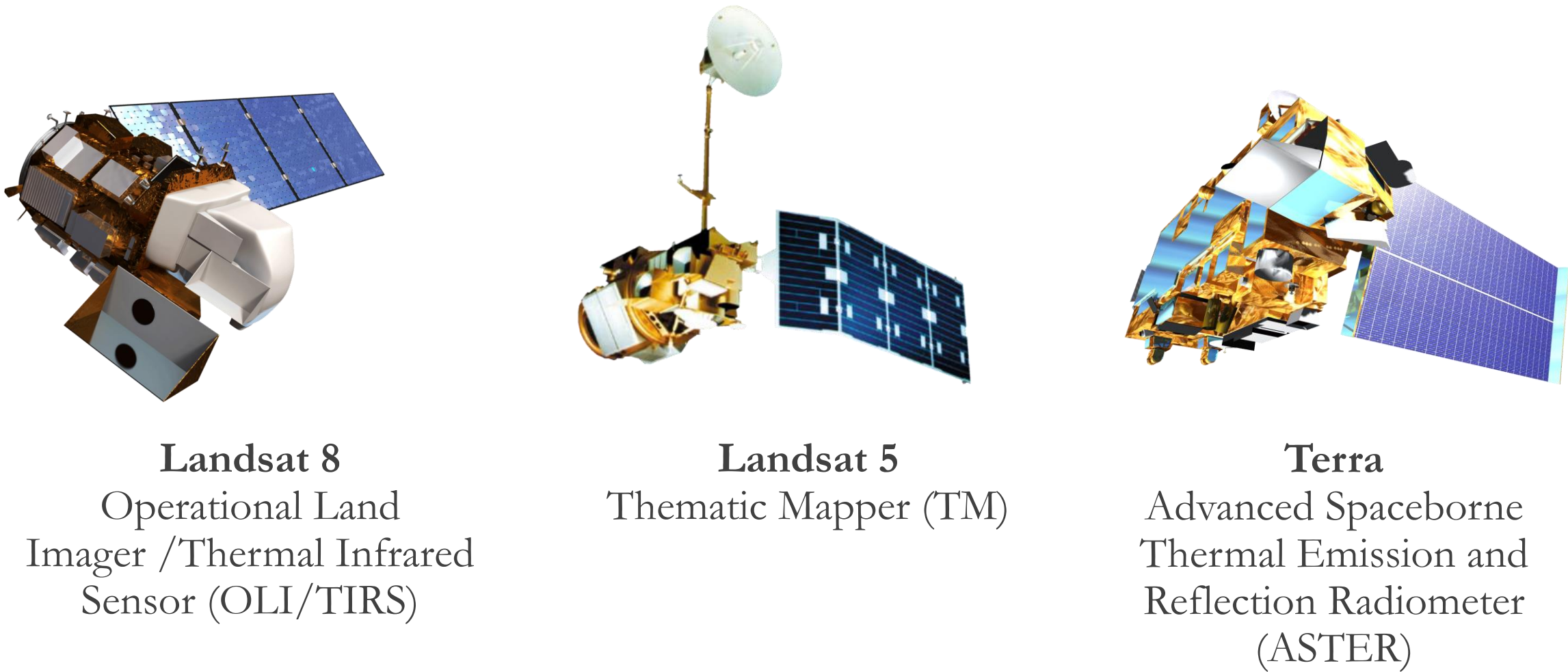
## Objectives

- **Acquire** Landsat 5 TM & Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS imagery from USGS Earth Explorer
- **Utilize** a cloud mask to process images containing significant cloud cover
- **Calculate** Land Surface Temperature (LST) from satellite imagery
- **Classify** urban land cover using Virginia GIS Clearinghouse data and NAIP imagery
- **Observe** change in summer heat intensity in Richmond over the past two decades, using Terra ASTER imagery to validate our findings
- **Create** a Heat Vulnerability Index to identify populations most affected by increased urbanization and heat

## Study Area



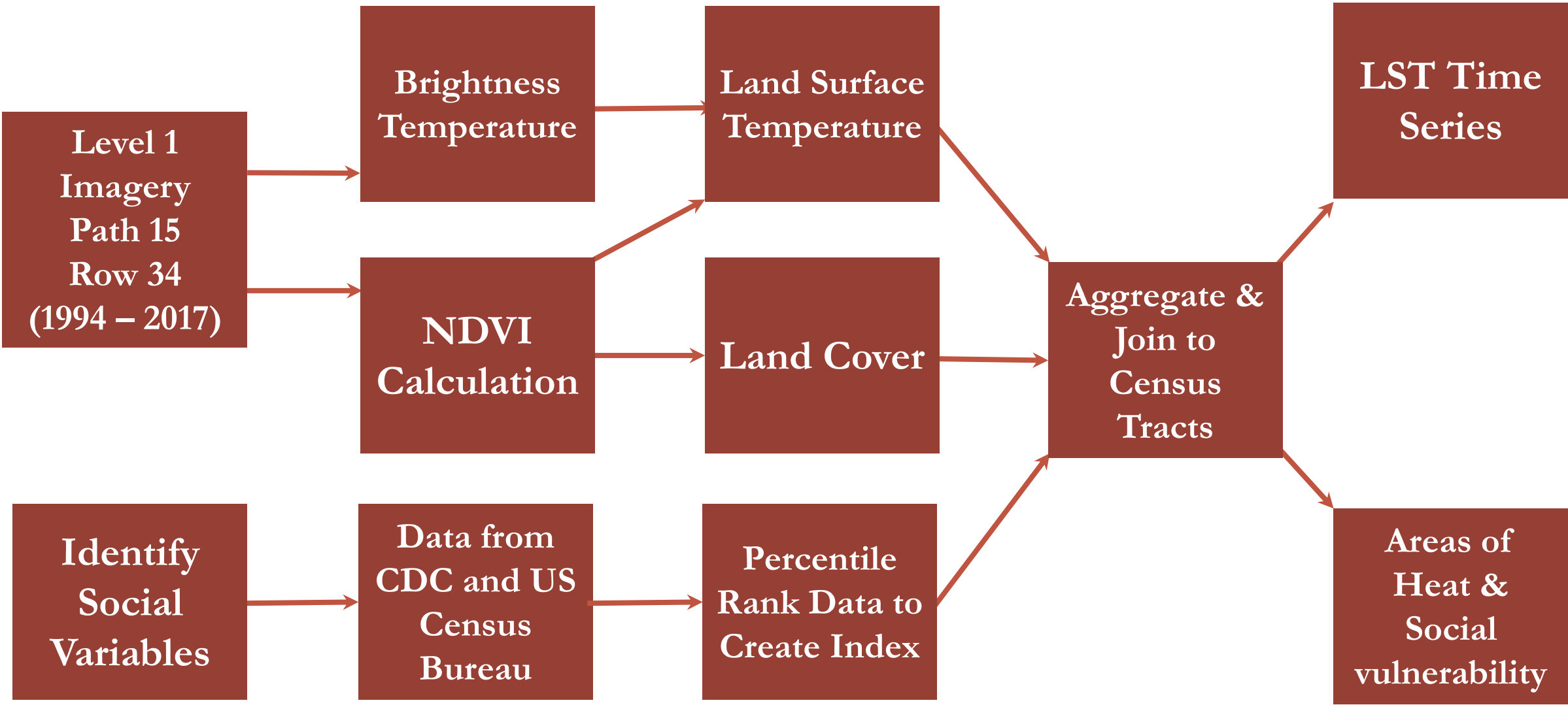
## Earth Observations



## Team Members



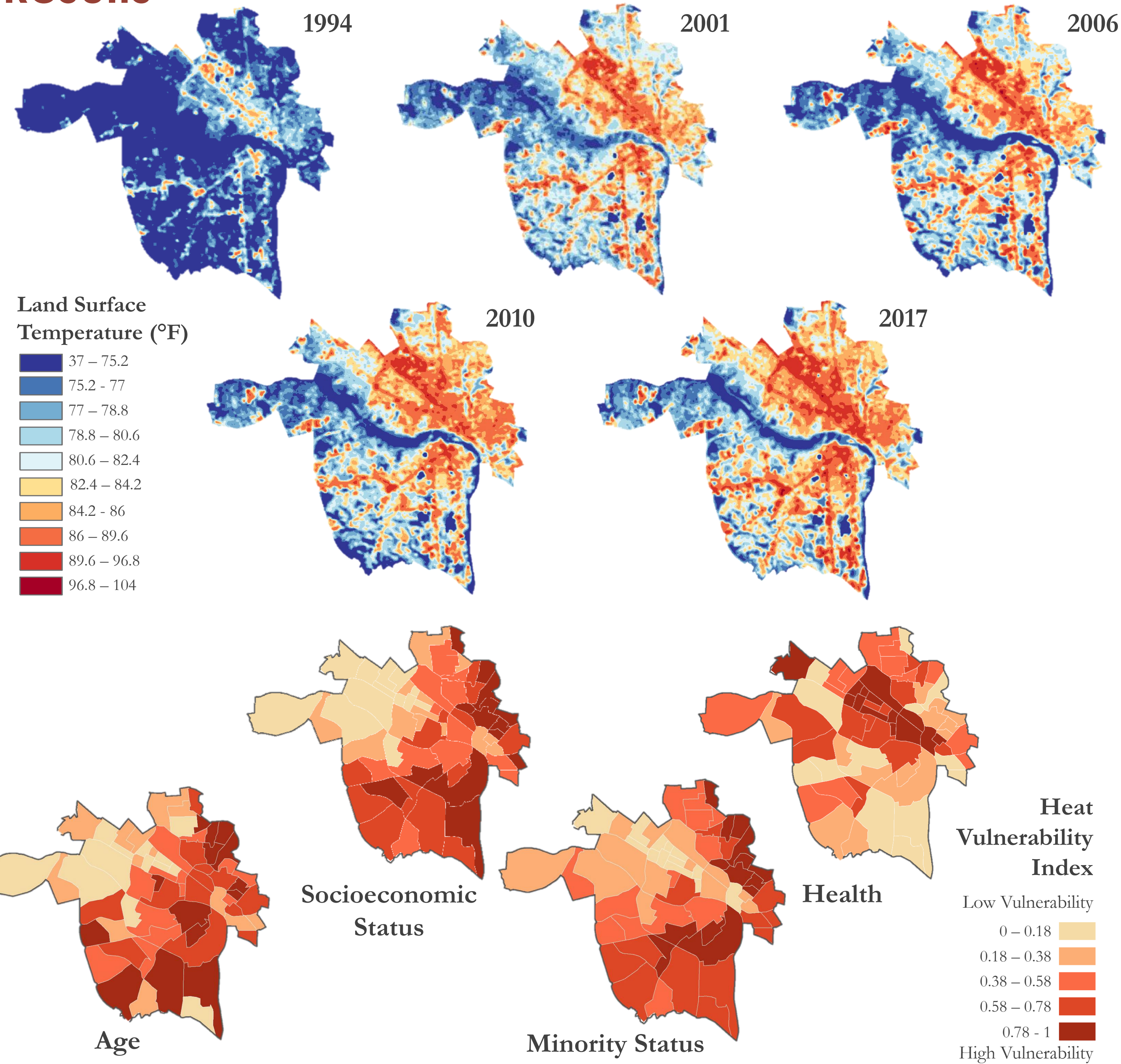
## Methodology



## Project Partners

Groundwork USA, Groundwork RVA

## Results



## Conclusions

- Increased urbanization has led to a higher prevalence of impervious surfaces in the city of Richmond, VA, since 1994.
- Concurrently, summer heat intensity has also increased measurably in this region over time; particularly in areas with high impervious surface cover.
- The highest temperature increases often coincide with census tracts that are home to some of Richmond's most vulnerable populations.

## Acknowledgements

Giles Harnsberger, Executive Director, Groundwork RVA  
Dr. Jeremy Hoffman, Science Museum of Virginia  
Dr. Kenton Ross, Science Advisor, NASA Langley Research Center  
Jonathan O'Brien, LaRC Center Lead, DEVELOP National Program  
Washoe County Urban Development Team – Summer 2018 DEVELOP AZ Node

